FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,115 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895. NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 656

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The latest gift of Rockfeller to the Chicago University makes his total contribution to that University $7,400,000. This is the largest gift ever made to a university or college.

Copenhagen has not lost trade so far by the opening of the Baltic-North Sea Canal, the number of vessels calling during the last three months being 1,035, against 1,028 in 1894.

Our War Department cost last year, 1894, $54,507,000. Our army is the most expensive, proportioned to its numbers, in the world, states the New York Mail and Express.

Flora Macdonald, who helped Bonnie Prince Charlie to escape, and afterward resided in this city, will be commemorated by a stained glass window in a church in the Isle of Skye, which will be the first memorial to be erected in her honor.

Paris women who wear bloomers or knickerbockers when riding bicycles will be disqualified from receiving the sacraments of the Church, according to the instructions issued to the clergy by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

A twenty-year-old printer of Brizen, named Delage, recently scaled the westernmost and highest of the Rosengarten Dolomites in Tyrol and came down safely. The peak is 9,250 feet above sea level, rising almost perpendicularly.

Women can no longer ride the bicycle in St. Petersburg streets. The only woman to whom permission was granted by the police a few weeks ago has fallen off her machine, hurting herself so badly that she had to be taken to the hospital, and the police will issue no more permits.

Only 56 per cent. of the Parisians were born in the city, according to the last census. The foreigners are 184,000, but 8,000 of them having independent incomes, the rest being workmen or tradesmen. Nearly 27,000 are German subjects, while in Berlin there are only 97 Frenchmen.

Denmark's deep-sea exploring expedition to the coast of Iceland and Greenland has started. Bad weather interfered seriously with the scientific work, but the Ingolf took soundings from Iceland to Cape Farewell, the greatest depth found being 1,870 fathoms, and secured much zoological material. The Ingolf will be sent out again next summer.

In South Carolina, under its new constitution, no criminal can vote. The convention leaves but few exceptions to the rule. Strange to say, however, every crime of blood guiltiness is among those excepted. A man who steals an apple is deprived of his right to cast a ballot, but the murderer, the manslayer and the lyncher may vote in the Palmetto State.

Mr. David Plunkett, member of Parliament for Dublin University, who has just been raised to the peerage, though not a wealthy man, has probably more money standing in his name than any single private citizen in the world. He is trustee for many rich people, including the Guinesses, and generally holds in that capacity from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth of securities.

The Department of Agriculture is preparing a gigantic road map of the United States. The map when completed will show the condition as regards paving or macadamizing, construction and repair of every highway in the United States. The first step in the construction of good roads is to find out how many bad ones there are, which this map will set forth. Cumberland county will make a poor showing on this map.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston 373,428 bales, New Orleans 571,808; Mobile 74,665; Savannah 325,524; Charleston 57,958; Wilmington 80,547; Norfolk 89,967; Baltimore 7,185; New York 19,829; Boston 22,-84; Newport News 2,960; Philadelphia 13,327; West Point, Va., 50,442; Brunswick 17,971; Velasco —; Texas City 8,000; Pensacola —; Port Royal 8,450. Total 1,794,601 bales.

Near the Colosseum and the Baths of Titus, at Rome, in the Via Delle Sette Sale, 26 feet below the surface, an entire Roman house has been unearthed, with black and white mosaic floors and polychrome decorations on the walls, like those in the house of Livia, on the Palatine. It seems to have been the residence of the *prafectus urbis*. Near the Forum large private baths have been discovered at a depth of 16 feet, with passages paved with large blocks of basalt like those in the Via Sacre.

Japan is a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows; the Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat. There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of foreigners. The freight cars in the city streets are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men. There are but few dogs, and these are neither used as watch dogs, beasts of burden nor in hunting, except by foreigners.

Divers in the lake of Nemi, near Albano, have found at the bottom of the lake, eighty feet from the shore the pleasure gallery in which the Emperor Tiberius held his orgies. It still seems to be decorated with bronzes and mosaics. They have brought up bronze heads, a wolf and lion, targets with inscriptions, and rings for the docks. Cardinal Colonna tried without success to recover the gallery in the fifteenth century, and another attempt was made at the beginning of this century, when some large bronze nails were brought up.

England's North American squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral James E. Erskine, whose flagship is the first-class cruiser Crescent, consists of twelve vessels—six third-class cruisers, the Tourmaline, with twelve guns; the Canada and Cleopatra of ten guns each, and the Magicienne, Mohawk, and Tartar of six guns; the first-class gunboat Partridge, six guns; the sloops Buzzard and Pelican, eight guns each; the iron floating battery Terror, receiving ship at Bermuda, and the Urgent, depot ship at Jamaica.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of theWorld, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Clan MacRae, held a reunion in Atlanta Thursday. Members of this ancient Scotch family were present from half the States in Union. Congressman T. C. MacRae, of Arkansas, presided. He was made permanent chairman of the Clan, and A. H. MacRae, of Georgia, was elected historian. The Clan will meet next year in Nashville. ——The Manufacturers' Record reports the organization of a con truction company in Charleston, S. C., with $200,000 subscribed capital, to secure the building of a railroad from Charleston to Knoxville or some point where direct connections could be made with the West. The Richmond Traction company has placed $500,000 of bonds and will press the construction of its electrie line in Richmond. Among other enterprises reported were a $300,000 cotton mill, a $100,000 gold mining company, railroad shops and a 5,000-spindle cotton mill in North Carolina. ——Rome has again been visited by an earthquake. ——The explosion of a boiler wrecked the Detroit Journal building; the ruins took fire; thirty persons are supposed to have perished. ——The Duke of Marlborough and Miss Vanderbilt were married last week. ——The Ashley Phosphate company, of Charleston, S. C, has made an assignment. ——The marine court at Rotterdam holds the steamer Crathie, liable for all costs and damages sustained by the owners of the steamer Elbe, sunk by the former steamer last January. ——The Manhattan bank building of New York, which cost $500,-000 five years ago and was supposed to be fire proof, was almost totally destroyed by the big fire last week. ——A. D. McCall, of Laurinburg, died last week. ——Near Opelika, Ala., a farmer was attacked by two negroes; he killed one and mortally wounded the other.—The latest news from Cuba indicates activity on the part of the insurgents; a band of 150 well armed men under command of an ex-captain of the French army has landed on the island ——George Washington, Jr, was convicted of murder in the first degree in Tarboro. ——Serious riots occur in Constantinople; a note is found on the Sultan's table notifying him that if he does not abdicate in ten days he will be murdered. ——In consequence of the late elections the Republicans of the Senate will not, it is said, attempt a reorganization of that body, upon its reassembling in December, through concessions to Senator Jones, Stewart and Peffer, but will wait until they have a clear majority of their own. ——In West Virginia the State courts decide the State law taxing cigarette dealers to be constitutional, and the Federal court declares it is in violation of the inter-State Commerce act. ——There has been formed at Atlanta the "Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in the Southern States"; George T. Winston, president of the University of North Carolina, has been elected president. ——The foreign Ambassadors notify the Porte that their Governments will stop the massacre of Christians by Mussulmans if the Sultan is unable to do so. ——Turkish regular soldiers took part in the massacre of Armenians at Erzeroum; a reign of terror prevails in that province. ——At London for the month of October the imports were £1,-900,000 and the exports £1,680,000 in excess of those for same month last year. ——A member of the German Reichstag is imprisoned for publishing an editorial insulting the Emperor. ——At Charleston, W. Va., a Cuban sympathizers' meeting was held under joint call of the State Camp of Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic; resolutions were adopted condemning Mr. Cleveland's efforts to intercept filibustering expeditions from this country. ——The second trial of Durrant for murder will not be taken up until after the holidays. ——England will add six more warships to her Mediterranean fleet. ——All foreign diplomats at Constantinople pronounce the situation unbearable; the Sultan is trying his usual policy of playing off the powers against one another, but is nonplussed by the unanimity of the representatives of those powers in pressing their demands. ——The editor of a German newspaper is being prosecuted for an insult to the ex-Empress Fredericka, and the entire edition of a Socialist paper was seized by the police. ——The second volume of the naval war records will soon be issued; there is enough matter on hand for twenty or thirty volumes; reports of Union naval officers are very complete, but this is not so as to the Confederate service. — Motion for a new trial was made in the Durrant case; it will be heard next week. ——A stock train was wrecked near Cincinnati; one man, 150 cattle and 20 hogs were killed. ——The new Governor of Maryland will have more appointments to make and more patronage to bestow when he comes into office than any other Governor in this nation, owing to the policy heretofore of the Democratic party to place in the Executive's hands appointments of numerous county officials, generally elected in other States; in this way he controls the election machinery of the State. ——The president of the Bentley Shoe company, of Syracuse, N. Y., has disappeared; he is charged with fraud and forgery. ——It is said a deal is about consummated by which the Nicaragua canal will be built with Chicago and London money, as a private enterprise. ——Atlanta expects big crowds this week from the North for several special State days. ——Jas. C. Matthews, colored, was elected judge of the Recorder's court in Albany, N. Y.; he was recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia under Cleveland's first administration. ——In Surry county, a party of toughs met two men in the public road and shot one, then went to a woman's house and burnt it. ——Six negroes made their escape from the Forsythe county jail last Friday. Township Constable Harris went in the jail after a negro named Price who was to be tried before a magistrate. Just as the officer opened the cell door to bring Price out the other prisoners rushed upon him, grabbing the door and at the same time knocking Harris down. One grabbed his pistol, but the officer succeeded in getting it back and fired twice at one of the negroes as he went out of the door. ——W. E. Gillison, aged 65 years, of Charleston, W. Va., walked down to the Kanawha river, hung his coat on a stump and walked in. The body was recovered shortly afterwards. Gillison was a former clerk of the Circuit court and one of the most prominent people in the county.—— During the past few days a dozen attempts have been made by unknown incendiaries to burn the Speed home for friendless children at Cleveland, Ohio. Friday morning an attempt was partially successful. There were twenty-seven children in the house at the time and many of them had narrow escapes from cremation.

Sketch of the 54th N. C. Regiment.

This Regiment was organized at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, N. C., on May 10th, 1862, and was composed of ten companies of Infantry, viz:

Co. A, of Rowan County, Capt. A. Ellis.
Co. B, Burke County, Capt. J. C. S. McDowell.
Co. C, Cumberland County, Capt. K. M. Murchison.
Co. D, Northampton County, Capt. J. A. Rogers.
Co. E, Iredell County, Capt. —— Parker.
Co. F, Guilford County, Capt. —— Watlington.
Co. G, Wilkes County, Capt. A. H. Martin.
Co. H. Yadkin County, Capt. D. S. Cockerham.
Co. I, Columbus County, Capt. W. B. Hampton.
Co. K, Granville County, Capt. S. J. Parham.

Each company containing its full quota of men, it proceeded to elect Field Officers, which resulted as follows:

Captain McDowell, of Company B, for Colonel; Captain Murchison, of Company C, for Lieutenant Colonel; Captain A. Ellis, of Company A, for Major.

Subsequently the following staff was appointed:

Lieut. McDaniel, of Co. C, for Adjutant; D. R. Murchison, Quartermaster; E. G. Greenlee, Surgeon; W. H. Tate, Assistant Surgeon; Rev. John Paris, Chaplain; E. G. Russell, Sergeant Major; E. G. Brodie, Ordnance Sergeant; and J. J. Forney, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Thus it will be seen that this Regiment was composed of ten companies from different parts of the State. Though high up in numbers it was made up of good material; many of its officers and men had formerly belonged to the 1st (Bethel), 7th and 8th N. C. Regiments.

Upon the completion of its organization this Regiment was sent to the coast of North Carolina, and after three months' service in picket duty, and other duties incident to camp life, it was ordered to the Army of Northern Virginia, and was temporarily placed in Law's Brigade, with the 6th, 21st and 57th N. C. Regiments, which constituted a part of Hood's Division. Soon after it was assigned to this command, the first battle of Fredericksburg came off; here we "fleshed our maiden sword," and at once covered ourselves with glory. On December 13th, 1862, this Regiment, with the 57th, being new Regiments, were detached, and ordered to drive the enemy from a railroad cut, which they had driven our troops from in the early part of the day. At 5 o'clock P. M. this memorable charge was made in the most gallant manner in the presence of some of our prominent Generals, and to use the language of Gen. Hood, our commander, "They pursued the broken enemy across the railroad to the mile into the plains. Although scourged by a galling flank fire, it was not until repeated messengers had been sent to repress their ardor that they were recalled. I verily believe the mad fellows would have gone on in spite of me and the enemy together; and as they returned, some of them were seen weeping with vexation because they had been dragged from the bleeding haunches of the foe, and exclaiming, 'It is because he has no confidence in Carolinians! If we had been some of his Texians he would have let us gone on and got some glory.'" Our loss in this battle was comparatively light considering the deadly work we were engaged in, but we left some brave men on the field, which served to remind us that in our next it might be our lot to fill a soldier's grave. After this battle we went into winter quarters on the Rappahanock River, and in a short time the campaign of 1863 was opened. We were then transferred to Hoke's Brigade, Early's Division, Jackson's Corps, and took part in some of Jackson's strategic movements around Chancellorsville, and were engaged in several "brushes" which were very common at that time. On May 3rd our division alone was sent back to Fredericksburg, a distance of 16 miles, and took position on Maries' Heights to prevent a flank movement on Gen. Lee, then at Chancellorsville. On the following day Sedgwick's corps, with other troops crossed the river, and swept us from our position. Soon Rhodes' Division came to our assistance, and after a bloody struggle we regained our former position, and the enemy were driven back across the river. Many of our brave men fell in this battle. It was here that our much lamented Col. J. C. S. McDowell fell mortally wounded, and on the 8th yielded up his life, "as a holocaust to his country's need." His remains were then taken by a dear friend to Richmond, and placed in the Capital by the side of the immortal Jackson, who had "crossed over the river" at the same time. After the death of Col. McDowell, Lieut. Col. Murchison was made full Colonel and Capt. Rogers, of Company D, made Major vice Ellis promoted. Soon we joined the main army, then at Chancellorsville, and were assigned to Ewell's corps, and with the army took up a line of march for Culpepper Court House. From thence we moved northward, passed little Washington, and moving with the utmost rapidity we soon entered the valley.

Upon reaching Front Royal, Rhodes' Division of our corps was detached and sent to Berryville, when our Division (Early's) with Johnson's were sent to Winchester. In reaching the vicinity of Winchester our sharp-shooters became engaged, and soon drove the enemy into one of their advanced forts, which was very strong. A line of battle was soon formed, and all preparation made for an immediate attack. Gen. Ewell finding it a difficult matter to procure a suitable position for his artillery on the hills commanding the town, spent the day in posting his batteries. The town was strongly fortified, and it was thought that Milroy, with a garrison of 6,000 men would make a desperate effort to hold it. Gen. Ewell at once resolved to storm the works, and with all the artillery from the two divisions opened a galling fire upon their works, and in three hours time the Federal guns were silenced. At 6 o'clock P. M., Hays' Brigade of our Division made a most gallant charge, and carried their redoubts by storm, capturing and killing a good portion of the garrison. Night coming on Milroy with a handful of his men deserted their command and fled in wild confusion and reached Harper's Ferry in safety.

In this engagement 2,000 prisoners, equally as many horses, and a vast amount of commissary stores were captured. On June 18th our Regiment then numbering 400 men, was ordered to take these prisoners to Staunton, a distance of 100 miles, and rejoin the army then in Maryland, at a specified time. With as little delay as possible we started en route for Staunton, marching 18 miles a day, and guarding prisoners at night. On July 3d we returned to Winchester, and in conjunction with a Virginia Regiment were ordered to guard an ordinance train to the army, then in Pennsylvania. Upon reaching Williamsport it was ascertained that the enemy was making some demonstrations in our front and we were at once ordered by Gen. Imboden, who was then in command, to take position, and repel any attack that might be made upon our wagon train, which had arrived there, but could not cross on account of the high stage of the water in the Potomac.

On the morning of the 6th a strong force of cavalry and artillery advanced on the Hagerstown and Boonsboro roads. Our force being small, 4 companies under command of Lt. Col. Ellis, were detached to support our only battery, and the remainder of the Regiment deployed as sharpshooters, so as to check any advance of the enemy that might be made on the Boonsboro road. At 5 o'clock P. M., the enemy advanced their artillery, which was followed by dismounted cavalry, and a fierce little battle ensued, which lasted for an hour, when they retreated. In this fight 25 were killed and wounded from our Regiment, and a good number from the Regiment that had joined us.

Gen. Imboden guarded our flanks, while Col. Murchison manouvered this little army with much coolness, and soou won the unbounded confidence of his men in his military skill, and their admiration for his personal bravery.

On July 8th we again joined the main army at Hagerstown, Md., and with it we again crossed the Potomac. Marching continuously we reached Rapidan Station, and went into camp for a short rest, which was so much needed. From this camp heavy cannonading could be heard in our rear, and we were frequently annoyed by the cavalry dashes on our rear guard. After our rest we moved on Somerville Ford, to check a column of cavalry from crossing; but after a feeble demonstration, they withdrew to Raccoon Ford to reinforce some troops already there, and confronting Johnson's Division. We were hurried to that point, and assisted in driving them back.

From here we moved to Orange Court House, and after being reviewed by Gen. Lee, we went into camp, and were held in reserve for two days. Col. Murchison, after a short absence joined us, at this place, and took command of the Regiment, and in a short time we were sent out on picket and captured a good lot of prisoners that had been cut off from their commands.

We then moved on to Madison Court House, and in approaching Robeson River, had a fierce encounter with the enemy's cavalry, which was soon driven back. We then continued our march in the direction of Culpeper Court House, and upon arriving there had a rest of two days, awaiting some troops to come up. On the 12th we resumed our march for Warrenton Springs and rested for the night. The next morning we crossed the river, and found many dead yankees and horses where Gen. Stewart had fought them the day before, and was then driving them in the direction of Rappahannock Station. Our whole army then began destroying the railroad for some distance, and after this work was accomplished we went on to Rappahannock Station and went into camp. The next day we moved to Brandy Station and in passing through an open space of fields, we were subjected to a severe enfilading fire, from the horse artillery, which caused some confusion; but they were soon driven off, and we then moved on quietly and bivouaced near Brandy Station.

On Nov. 1st we moved our camp two miles West of Brandy Station on the rail road, and much to our surprise we were ordered to build winter quarters; and what rejoicing there was in the anticipation of a long rest and a cessation of hostilities. Those of us who possessed a talent for making ourselves comfortable soon had good cabins, and as every officer was priding himself upon having the "best," a sudden change in our life of quietude and social enjoyment, came over the spirit of our dreams.

On the evening of the 15th our Brigade was called out, and hurried to the river to reinforce Hays' Brigade of our Division, then on picket, and threatened by a heavy force. Just at dark we reached the river, and were hurried across on pontoon bridges, and took position behind some works that had been built to defend the passage of the river. It was thought by Gen. Early that a successful resistance could be made, or if forced to withdraw it could be done under the batteries from the South side. In a short time Sedgwick's corps with the assistance of Russell's and Upton's Brigades from the 5th corps took possession of our bridge and the two Brigades after some desperate fighting were overpowered and compelled to surrender.

Out of the 2,000 men engaged and so recklessly exposed, 1750 were captured and 150 killed and wounded. Those who escaped only reached the South side by swimming the river. From our Regiment only three commissioned officers escaped, viz: Lieuts. Edward Smith, Fitzgerald, and the writer of this sketch, who was then carried 15 miles at night, through a mist of rain and snow, in an unconscious condition, before a change of clothing could be had. Those that were captured were taken to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and were held until after the war.

If the writer is not mistaken, Gen. Hoke was at this time home on a wounded furlough, and upon hearing of this dreadful disaster came on and obtained permission to take the remnant of his Brigade to Kinston, N. C., to be recruited by conscripts, and his old men then at home on sick and wounded furloughs. The conscripts soon began to pour in from Raleigh, and for three weeks we were engaged in the monotonous business of preparing these men for more active service.

Gen. Hoke, not yet entirely well of his wounds, became restless, and obtained permission to "tackle" Newbern. On Jan. 30th we moved in that direction, by the Dover road, and were reinforced by Clingman's and Corse's Brigades. Upon reaching Core Creek our sharp-shooters were thrown out and soon became engaged with the enemy, when they were driven back to Bachelor's Creek, where they were well fortified and made a stubborn resistance. Our artillery was soon in position, and a deadly assault was made upon their works, when they fled in much confusion to Newbern, leaving behind several pieces of artillery and a good many prisoners. In this battle our loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Among the killed was Col. Shaw, of the 8th N. C. We then moved on to Newbern, and finding heavy reinforcements pouring into the city from Plymouth and other points, it was not deemed advisable to make the attack just at this time, and our little army withdrew; but not until much damage had been done to the enemy. We then returned quietly to Kinston, and remained there, drilling conscripts which were daily coming in until the 13th of April, when our Brigade moved in the direction of Goldsboro and Clingman and Corse going in a different direction, this movement somewhat puzzled us, as we knew not "what was up" until we reached Plymouth, when some changes were made in our commands. The 43d N. C. and 21st Georgia Regiments were temporarily attached to our Brigades. Col. Mercer, of the 21st Georgia being senior officer took command of our Brigade, (Gen. Hoke commanding the whole army). In the first charge on one of the advanced Forts, which was very strong, Col. Mercer was soon killed, and his men seeing no chance of getting in under this galling fire began to waver, when Lieut. Col. W. G. Lewis of the 43d soon taking in this critical situation, assumed command, and began to rally the men behind a bluff in a few yards of the Fort. He at once sent for two pieces of artillery, which soon battered down one corner of the Fort, and we went in without the loss of a man. This movement evidently saved the life of many a brave man.

From this time Col. Lewis was in command of our Brigade and was soon made Brig. General for his heroic conduct on this occasion.

We then moved on the town, and after a feeble demonstration on the part of the enemy it was surrendered with 2,500 prisoners, 100,000 lbs. of bacon, 1,000 barrels of flour and a vast amount of other stores. Among these prisoners 22 had formerly belonged to our army, and had gone over to the enemy and taken up arms against us. These prisoners were sent to Kinston, given a fair trial by court martial, convicted of nigh treason, and duly executed by our Brigade.

After this we went to Washington. The enemy soon fled destroying a vast amount of stores. At this place we remained several days in perfect quietude. We then moved back to Newbern, where Gen. Hoke expected to add another gem to the diadem of his military fame; but alas! Gen. Lee could do no longer without him and we were hurried to Virginia.

Arriving at Weldon, N. C., it was ascertained that the enemy had torn up the railroad and burnt two of our bridges, and we were compelled to march 14 miles and take the cars again. On May 9th, at 6 o'clock P. M., we arrived at Petersburg just in time to save the city. Butler at that time was in possession of the outer works of the city, and had demanded its surrender on the following morning. As soon as we could get in position he was attacked in the most vigorous manner, and soon fled in wild confusion to Drewery's Bluff, and we in hot pursuit until stopped by the heavy shellings from his gunboats. We then crossed the James and took position at Chapin's Farm, and after some sharp picket fighting we were withdrawn and sent to Richmond by steamers arriving there. We were sent 4 miles east of the city, and went into camp for the first time in several days. The next day we again crossed the James River to check a column of cavalry that was supposed to be moving on the coal field R. R.. The enemy made but a feeble demonstration, and after some brisk picket fighting they withdrew.

On the 13th, we were ordered back to Drewery's Bluff to reinforce Gen. Beauregard, who was threatened by a heavy force. Upon our arrival there the sharpshooters became hotly engaged, and at 6 o'clock P. M. Gen. Ransom's Brigade was moved forward and made a most brilliant charge on their works, but by some misunderstanding he was not supported and was compelled to fall back, losing some good officers, himself painfully wounded. The following day hot skirmishing was kept up during the entire day and both armies preparing for bloody work. Gen Beauregard by this time knew what a superior force in numbers he had to contend against, and displayed great military skill in getting his troops in position.

On the morning of the 17th he moved forward his entire line, and after a most desperate struggle for three hours, he drove them in some disorder to Burmuda Hundreds, under cover of their gunboats in the James and Appomatox Rivers. Thus the "bottling up of Butler," so graphically detailed by Gen. Grant, was complete, and the military career of this "Beast and modern Falstaff" was at an end, (at least in Va.)

In this battle our loss was very heavy—3,000 in killed and wounded. Among the killed was our noble Maj. Rogers, who fell pierced by two balls, while gallantly leading this Regiment. Our new men behaved admirably, but being inexperienced a great many were killed.

After this battle our entire Regiment, save commissioned officers, were duly exchanged, and returned for duty, swelling our ranks to 700 men. At this time we only had five commissioned officers on duty, and the arduous duties of commanding these men devolved upon them alone.

We remained here several days watching the movements of the enemy. From here we were transported by steamers to Richmond to reinforce Gen. Stewart who was then fighting a heavy column of cavalry that was making a raid on the city. After a fierce engagement in which Gen Stuart was killed, the army withdrew, leaving many of their dead and wounded behind them.

We were then ordered to make a forced march, and again joined the main army at Spottsylvania C. H. Upon our arrival there Gen. Lewis received orders from Gen. Lee in his own handwriting to "Continue our march by most direct road to Jeowd's Mills, and Mud Tavern, and join Gen. Ewell's corps between Stannard Mills and Crutchfield's; loose no time, and bring up your men in good order." This order forced Gen Lewis to march his men 31 miles that day, which was the longest march in one day on record.

After reporting to Gen. Ewell we were assigned to Early's Division again, and had the honor of bringing up the retreat to Hanover Junction, and not being pressed at this time by military exigencies were allowed to spend a quiet Sabbath in Camp.

The next morning we moved for Mechanicsville, where we had a brisk skirmish with the cavalry, which was as usual soon driven back. On June 11th, we reached Petersburg, and took position in the trenches, which we did not fancy, as the enemy could "pick at" us from the slightest exposure. But, much to our comfort and surprise, we only remained in this position four days when orders were received to be ready to march in a short time.

On the 14th our entire corps took up a line of march for parts unknown to us. After marching three days we reached Charlottsville, and took the cars for Lynchburg, to meet Hunter's army then threatening the city, arriving at the latter place at 2 o'clock p. m. We were moved four miles west of the city, and formed a line of battle on the Salem Turnpipe. Our skirmishers were advanced, and soon attacked the enemy in a spirited manner, and they fell back to Liberty in much confusion, we pressing them so closely they left many wagons, prisoners, and commissary stores behind.

On the morning of the 22nd we crossed the mountain range at Buford's Still in pursuit and at Hanging Rock they were intercepted by our cavalry and a brisk little fight took place, in which they lost 200 prisoners, 15 pieces of artillery, 150 horses, and many wagons laden with stores.

The infantry was then so much exhausted by quick marches and hot weather, that they were compelled to give up the pursuit and rest a day. This pursuit was still kept up for two days by our cavalry until reinforcements come to their assistance.

On the following day we moved northward. Upon reaching Lexington, our corps were filed to the left for the purpose of passing through the cemetery to pay our respects to the memory of our fallen commander, the brilliant, matchless and immortal Jackson, who had "crossed over the river and rested under the shade of the trees." Upon approaching the grave, arms were reversed and in perfect silence we passed the sacred spot with sadness depicted in every man's face.

After this we crossed the Shenandoah River, and moved on to Mt. Jackson, where Lieut. Col. Ellis of our Regiment being duly exchanged joined us and took command of the Regiment. July 2nd we passed Middleton and Newtown, and camped in four miles of Winchester. The next day we came in contact with a considerable force of the enemy, and after a brisk skirmish they fled, leaving several pieces of artillery and a good many wagons.

July 8th we crossed over into Maryland "My Maryland" near Shepardstown, when there was great rejoicing among us, as we knew the heart of her people was with us, though they were bound in fetters. We camped for the night at Sharpsburg. The next day we passed through Boonsboro and Middletown, and camped eight miles west of the city. On the 12th we were hurried to Frederick Junction, and forced a passage of the Monocasy, and again the "dogs of war" were turned loose and after a struggle of three hours they fled with a loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded and 700 prisoners. Our loss was 450 killed and wounded.

On the 14th we reached Rockville in the vicinity of Washington City, and at once formed a line of battle. Our sharpshooters advanced and drove the enemy from his outer works, where a beautiful view of the city could be had. Our Brigade occupied a position immediately in front and across the yard of a most magnificent mansion, upon an elevated plain, from which the dome of the capitol could be seen. This building was the property of F. P. Blair, (Postmaster-General) and was occupied by him until we began to advance upon the city. We remained in this position three days, keeping up a spirited picket fire, which caused great excitement in the city.

For some reason, unknown to us, we withdrew our line without any interference, and moved continuously until we crossed to the South side of the Potomac, and went into camp at Big Springs, which is in a few miles of Leestown.

After a rest of two days we moved on, passed Hamilton, and before reaching Snicker's Gap a dash was made upon our wagon train and 70 of our wagons captured, which were soon recaptured with five pieces of their artillery. We then crossed the Blue Ridge, and camped for the night in eight miles of Charlestown.

Sept. 1st we were ordered to Winchester to take the place of Kershaw's Division which was to be sent to Richmond. Our Army was much weakened by the loss of this Division, and it soon met with a series of disasters. At Winchester we remained five days, watching the movements of the enemy, and were occasionally engaged in picket fighting. On the 6th a heavy force of the enemy was hurled against us, which was repulsed in short order. At the same time the cavalry guarding our flanks were attacked and without being pressed fled in a shameful manner, causing us to leave our strong works and fall back in some confusion to Strasburg, where we again formed, and all preparations made to receive them who were rapidly approaching. At 4 o'clock P. M. on the following day they made a desperate assault upon our works, and after a struggle of three hours they were held at bay. Our cavalry being insufficient to protect our flanks, we again had to fall back under cover of darkness to Mt. Jackson. In this battle our loss was unusually heavy, in killed and wounded. Among the killed was Maj. Gen. Rhodes and Brig. Gen. Godwin, the latter commanding our (Hoke's) old Brigade, with many other good officers. From Mt. Jackson we moved to Fort Republic, and were reinforced by Rosser's cavalry. The enemy then halted on the east side of Cedar Creek, and began to entrench themselves. Gen. Early, wishing to redeem his character as a military genius, at once resolved to move back and attack them, and by surprising and giving them an unexpected blow, a victory might be won. While his cavalry and artillery were making a feint on the right, his infantry would fall upon their left. At midnight our division was ordered to the point of attack, a distance of four miles over a most rugged path on the mountain side. We would sometimes lose our foot hold and fall down the mountain side, and would have literally to pull ourselves up by bushes, roots or anything projecting from the mountain side. With nothing to sustain us but a determined will and a devotion to the cause in which we were engaged in, at 5 o'clock A. M. we reached the point of attack, still hidden from the enemy by a heavy fog. We forded and partly swam the creek, and dashed into their camp without firing a gun, and captured 1500 prisoners and 18 pieces of artillery, while a good many were in bed, and asleep. We then fell upon another corps immediately in front of our cavalry, which was soon panic stricken, and fled in dismay, leaving all their artillery behind, which was turned upon them. Our infantry followed on closely for four miles when Gen. Early gave over the pursuit.

A good number of our men, thinking the enemy had fled to Winchester, a distance of 16 miles, took advantage of this heavy fog and fell out of ranks, and returned to plunder the camp so rich in spoils. By this outrageous conduct our line was weakened, and Sheridan's cavalry coming to their assistance from Winchester, they rallied and moved back upon us. Our line was then thrown in disorder, and soon retreated in much confusion, and the fruits of this brilliant victory lost. Many of us were soon ridden down by the cavalry, and captured, killed or wounded, while our cavalry was of little assistance. The writer of this sketch was painfully wounded in this retreat, and was carried six miles on a horse led by his faithful servant, Billy Williams, before his wound was staunched.

Right here I will digress for one moment: "Billy" as he was known throughout the Division, was unlike his race; he seemed to love the excitement of war; and with his young master saw the sun rise at Bethel, and go down at Appomatox. And for the betrayal of a squadron of yankees into our lines, his name was placed upon the rolls of honor in Raleigh.

The enemy recaptured all their prisoners and guns they lost in the morning, and captured from us equally as many as they lost. Maj. Gen. Ramseur was killed. Cols. S. McD. Tate and A. Ellis commanding 6th and 54th Regiments with many other good officers were severely wounded in this trying disaster. Our Brigade suffered intensely in this campaign, losing seven different commanders in the course of six weeks time.

The Battle of Cedar Creek was the last event of importance in the Valley campaign, and practically closed it. The defeat of Gen. Early and the desolation of the Valley by Sheridan made it impossible for any army to remain in that region. These failures caused much feeling of indignation against Gen. Early, and he was soon relieved of his command. The remnant of his army was then placed under command of Gen. J. B. Gordon, and sent back to Petersburg, and our Division was assigned to Gen. Pegram, and sent nine miles West of the City on the Boydtown Plank Road, and went into some cabins that had been built by other troops for winter quarters. Here we remained three days, only, before the enemy began to manœuvre in our front, when we were called out, and in a short time our Division and Gordon's (which had just come up) were attacked, and a struggle, unprecedented in its fury, and protracted beyond all expectations, was commenced, and we were soon compelled to fall back a short distance. Mahone's and Wilcox's Divisions came to our relief, and by indefatigable exertion we regained our former position, and the enemy fled in confusion. Our loss was very heavy in killed and wounded. Among the killed was our much lamented General, the "gay and gallant" Pegram, who had been married but a few days.

From here we were moved two miles below Petersburg, and placed in Walker's Division, and took positions in the trenches formerly occupied by Gen. Ransom, and at some points in a stone's throw of the enemy. Here we had a long rest but were much annoyed by the daily shellings from their heavy guns.

At 5 o'clock A. M, March 25th, our Division, with another temporarily commanded by Gen. Mat. Ransom, emerged from our works in column of attack, and dashed across the narrow space that separated the two armies, tore away the abatis and rushed into Fort Stedman, completely surprising the garrison, and carried the works. Instantly the captured guns were turned upon the adjacent Forts, and in a short time a brigade of the enemy was put to flight, and three batteries on our flanks were abandoned, and were for a short time in our possession. In this brilliant charge many pieces of artillery were captured and spiked, and 500 prisoners including one Brigadier General were captured. Gen. Gordon opened this battle with great spirit and skill, but not sustained. The troops on his right made but a feeble demonstration, and were soon repulsed. The enemy in a short time recovered from the surprise and poured a hurricane of shells into the works they had just lost, at the same time throwing forward a heavy line of infantry, which caused us to fall back, losing 2,000 prisoners, and a great many killed and wounded. This repulse was followed up and after a stubborn resistance our picket line was taken, and then a lull in the tempest for one day, which was but a prelude to its final and resistless burst. "The mighty huntsman now had the game secure in his toils, and only awaited the moment of his exhaustion to dispatch him."

On the 2nd day of April, 1865, a most terrific bombardment from one end of the line to the other commenced. At the same time their infantry surged forward like a mighty wave, and rolled up to our works. As one line recoiled from our deadly fire another would take its place, as though determined to break through by sheer weight of numbers. Our little band, so much exhausted from hard fighting and superhuman exertions was compelled to fall back in the direction of Appamattox River. Following the river by the most accessible roads we reached Amelia Court House, 38 miles from where we started. Here General Lee expected to find a quantity of supplies for his troops, but, by an inexcusable blunder of the Richmond authorities, the cars passed by without stopping to unload the supplies. We then had been two days without any food, and not a ration to be had. Our disappointment was complete, for the condition we were left in was desperate, and for some time we were wrapped in disconsolate silence. But for this blunder General Lee could have preserved his army intact and passed Burkville in safety before the enemy could have reached there. On the night of the 5th we left Amelia Court House marching by way of Deatonville in the direction of Farmville. Upon reaching Sailor's Creek and after some desperate fighting and losing some of our best men, we moved on to Gettersville, a distance of 4 miles, much jaded, footsore and half-starved, and soon became engaged in another desperate fight, in which our lamented Capt. A. H. Martin, commanding this Regiment, fell instantly killed, while gallantly holding his men to the front. As the enemy approached his dead body, they had it decently interred, and wrote upon an envelope: "Here lies the body of a brave man, Capt. Martin of the 54th North Carolina." In this battle our Regiment lost more than three-fourths of its men in killed, wounded and prisoners, after which the remnant moved on to Farmville, and found that the enemy had just taken a battery in our front, and had in possession our only line of retreat. General Lee at this critical moment seemed very much exercised, and evinced a desire to lead a charge on the enemy if his men would follow. At once many exclaimed, "No! no! but if you will retire we will do the work." As he rode off, Gen. W. G. Lewis, our Brigade commander, so distinguished for his intrepid valor, rallied a few men, and led the charge, until he with many others fell, sevely wounded, and was unavoidably left in the hands of the enemy. The writer of this sketch was then acting as his Inspector General, and was the only member of his staff that was left to tell the tale of this bloody tragedy.

This charge was evidently the last one of importance. As the enemy moved on for a stronger position in our front, under cover of darkness we moved on sluggishly, and at every step some brave man was compelled to step out of ranks from overpowering fatigue. At 12 o'clock M. we reached the vicinity of Appamattox Court House and had a few hours of repose, which was so much needed.

On the morning of the 9th an advance was begun, but finding overpowering numbers in our front, and upon all sides, this little army then reduced to 8,000 brave men was halted pending negotiations for its surrender, and on the 10th, which was the Sabbath day, "dawned with all the peaceful brightness appropriate to a Christian's sacred rest." In accordance with terms agreed upon by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, the fragment from the various commands were gathered and marched to a spot designated for that purpose, stacked their arms, deposited a few furled colors, received their parole, and took up a line of march for

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 14, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS IN RESPECT TO THE THIRD TERM.

Last week, we expressed the hope that the terrible drubbing the President got in New York in the election of November 5th, would extinguish his third term aspirations. To the amazement of the country, he and his cabinet and his appointees in the Government departments, as will appear in the articles reprinted elsewhere, are actually gloating over the result of the elections. [Think of that: a President elected by the Democratic party and still claiming to be a Democrat, rejoicing in the overwhelming defeat of the Democracy!] They overlook the fact that the President made a point of endorsing the nominees and platform of the New York Democracy, and illogically saddle the defeat in that State upon Hill—the same Senator Hill whom the President took to his bosom at the White House dinner last winter. Having settled the relation of the President to New York satisfactorily to themselves, they claim the general Democratic defeat as the President's victory, and, in sympathy with this strange attitude, the third term movement is found to have received a decided impetus.

Such being the situation as developed by the elections—no matter how foolish and illogical such an one may appear—it becomes necessary for the Democracy to take serious consideration of its duty under these extraordinary circumstances.

In the OBSERVER of the issues of October 17th and October 31st, we proved, by the testimony of Senator Voorhees and of the chief organ of the administration in this State, that the President had secured the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law by false pretenses; and that he was, therefore, in the language of his agent on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Voorhees, "a dissembler" and "a hypocrite, practicing deception upon his countrymen in order to gratify his personal ambition," and that he had, in the language of his the said chief organ in this State, "procured his election by duplicity and bad faith." We challenged any friend of the President to disprove the accuracy of these quotations or the literal truthfulness of their application to the President's action, and, though four weeks have now elapsed, and they have been read in every part of North Carolina and in many places outside, not one has dared to accept the challenge.

The record, therefore, warrants the deliberate statement that the President is not only unworthy of the confidence of Democrats, but of his fellow men.

Will any one contest that proposition?

We have likewise challenged any friend of the President to disprove the record, as printed in the OBSERVER (as well as in other papers) months ago, viz: that the President, though constantly appealed to by the party leaders, not only refused to register and vote for the nominee for Governor in his own State of New York, but even to say one word in his behalf; and that he vetoed the Democratic seignorage bill, and refused to sign the Democratic repeal of the McKinley bill,

The record, therefore, warrants the deliberate statement that, by all the rules that govern the judgment of party men, the President has forfeited his title to the name of Democrat and his right to claim the privileges of Democratic leadership.*

Will any one contest that proposition?

Now, notwithstanding the truth of these two propositions—viz: (1) that Mr. Cleveland is unworthy of the confidence of his fellow men, and (2) that he has forfeited his title to the name and privileges of a Democrat—we hold it to be the duty of a representative Democrat (*apart from the question of a third term,* that is, assuming that Mr. Cleveland had not had two terms) to give his loyal support to Mr. Cleveland if he should be nominated for President by the Democratic party. The ground upon which we say this is that the political dishonesty and treachery of the man would, by such a party nomination, be condoned and cured; and as party men, by the act of participating in a party nomination, bind themselves to accept the decision of a majority of their party brethren, they would have no recourse, as individuals, but to accept such condonation and cure. Under this rule, the OBSERVER would support Mr. Carlisle, or General Ransom, if either should be nominated for President, as well as Mr. Cleveland—notwithstanding the fact that it considers Mr. Carlisle's sins against the Democracy of the South and General Ransom's against the Democracy of North Carolina greater than Mr. Cleveland's sins against them.

THE THIRD TERM IS NOT A QUESTION OF THE MAN, BUT OF A PRINCIPLE.

The third term feature, however, in the case of a renomination of Mr. Cleveland, radically changes the proposition. It shifts the question from a consideration of the badness of the man—which, as we have pointed out, the strict partisan must hold to be capable of being cured by a party nomination—to a consideration of its soundness as a principle of Democracy.

Let us consider, then, what are the powers of the party's representatives in convention over the principles of the party.

Over the well-established policies of the party they have no power, unless action should be taken as the result of agitation within the party. Over the fundamental principles, they have no power whatever; and if they should change these of their own motion, or as the result of packing the conventions that delegated them, their action—either as to nominee or platform—would be binding upon no Democrat. The reason is obvious: When one enters a party convention he surrenders his freedom of action. He is willing to make this surrender in consideration of the benefits to be derived from the success of the principles which distinguish it. It was, for example, because its action was limited by no established principles that the recent silver convention at Raleigh failed so utterly. An extreme example of departure from established principles will illustrate the limitations that common sense sets upon the powers of delegates. Suppose the next national Democratic convention should solemnly declare that the principles of the Democracy were wrong and those of its enemy, the Republicans, were right, and should then proceed to repudiate all previous Democratic platforms and to adopt the Republican platform. That would be an effacement of the party, and no sane man would hold any Democrat bound by the action of such a convention. [The suggestion is not far-fetched. Almost precisely that was done in this State in 1892, under the highest authority.]

If the foregoing be admitted, we have only to inquire whether, if a national Democratic convention should adopt the principle of a third term and put it in execution by nominating a President for a third term, that would be such a fundamental repudiation of Democratic principles as to invalidate the convention's act and release the individuals of the party from the duty of obedience to it.

We cannot see how any Democrat can hold otherwise than that it would be. Democracy is nothing if its function be not the defense of the people against centralization in the Federal government. Nothing could promote such centralization so much as the continuance in office of the all-powerful dispenser of patronage whom our system places in control of the government.

Even the Republicans have not dared to defy the "unwritten law" against a third term, though greatly tempted to do so in General Grant's case. As to the Democracy, they have given expression to their views on the subject in two notable instances.

Here is what Mr. Tilden said:

"It was the Father of his Country, 'first in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen,' who set the original example against a third term in the Presidential office. He made that memorable precedent as a guide to all his successors and as an unwritten law of the American People."

Here is what the Democrats of the 46th Congress said:

"In the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

No Democrat has ever dreamed, until now, of disturbing this Democratic settlement of the question that before had been an "unwritten" law.

The OBSERVER does not by any means profess to know it all, and it invites criticism of its views as expressed in the foregoing. But, if its position cannot be justly controverted, it follows, as the night the day, that it will be the duty of the next Democratic State convention—if the third term agitation does not cease—to accredit its delegates to the national convention with the distinct condition that there shall be no departure from the established Democratic doctrine of opposition to a third term.

*"We are not now defending the perversion of the Constitutional plan of choosing Presidential Electors, nor the system which has grown up under it, since the war evolved the money power, of buying elections through the centralized machinery of national party committees. Not at all. We simply accept the doctrine, which no party man will reject, that seventeen Presidents are elected under the system of national party nominations, the President's privilege of the veto is qualified to precisely the same extent that the free agency of the Electors had been restricted by the national party nomination. That is to say, as the creature of the party, he cannot veto a measure that comes up to him as a party measure regularly passed as such by the Congressional agents of the party that made him President. If the reader will elaborate this idea, he will find that he is able to come to no other conclusion consistent with the principle of party government.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mrs. Neill W. Ray's charming article in the Woman's edition of the Observer on Vance has been extensively copied.

* * *

What a bad cause the gold standard one must be to require such dishonorable practices to carry it through as those employed by the President and his cuckoos.

* * *

Read Lieut. Williams's very interesting history of the 54th Regiment, which has been corrected and amended for publication in the OBSERVER.

THE PRESIDENT REJOICES.

(New York Herald's Washington Bureau.)

Paradoxical as it may seem, the democratic defeats of Tuesday were discussed to-day by a democratic President and his democratic Cabinet with satisfaction rather than regret. There was no disposition to regard the result in any State as a rebuke to the administration, but rather as an indication that the democratic voters had been determined to overthrow those party leaders who had arrayed themselves against Mr. Cleveland and who had been false to democratic principles.

(Washington Correspondent Atlanta Constitution.)

It is almost incomprehensible, yet it is a fact that the high officers of the administration are not only not shedding any tears over the result of Tuesday's elections, but many of them secretly rejoice over them.

They look upon the defeats in New York, Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky as a vindication of the President and argue that the results were due to the desire of the "better democrats" to rebuke Senators Hill, Gorman, Brice and Blackburn for making war on Mr. Cleveland. They do not seem to see any special significance in the vast republican majorities in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Utah. Their minds seem so constituted that they cannot read in the returns from everywhere the true cause, the deep-seated disgust with the policies of the administration.

Colonel Leonidas Livingston, of Georgia, who is in the city, said to The Constitution's correspondent to-night: "I was amazed to day when I went through the departments to find democratic officials absolutely gloating over the wreck of the democratic party. * * The country from Massachusetts to Utah repudiated the administration in a manner which ought to be apparent to a schoolboy. I presume the utter and complete defeat of the party will be used as an argument for Mr. Cleveland's renomination."

Preparations Before the Election.

[Washington correspondent, November 2, Roxboro Courier.]

Mr. Cleveland has representatives in all the doubtful States who will be at work until after the elections next Tuesday.

And so on, and so on.

Meanwhile, the New York Herald has declared for Cleveland for a third term, and the New York World approves.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

Wilson Correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger.]

WHAT TOBACCO HAS DONE FOR WILSON.

On Monday, the 25th day of November, there will be held in the several wards of the town of Wilson an election for the purpose of approving or disapproving by popular vote the issuance by the said town of bonds to the amount of $17,000, to be used in the construction of a system of sewerage, the bonds to be due and payable twenty years from date, bearing 6 per cent. interest payable annually.

Wilson now has an electric light plant and a system of water works that would do credit to almost any city in the State, as well as almost everything else that goes to make up a live and progressive town.

Up to this date there has been sold on this market about 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco, bringing about $360,000. Besides this large amount of money paid out for tobacco, this is one of the finest cotton markets in the State, and thousands of bales are brought in here on wagons and sold every year.

It is believed that, according to population, Wilson is having the greatest prosperity, financially, of any town in North Carolina to-day.

Greenville Reflector.]

WHAT TOBACCO HAS DONE FOR GREENVILLE.

A friend of ours, and a tobacco buyer here, tells us that while on a visit to a neighboring market a few days ago, in discussing the eastern markets a very prominent bank official told him that he considered it almost miraculous how Greenville had stood the tide of opposition and, without men of very great means, had made for itself a most enviable reputation and worked itself to be second to no tobacco market in North Carolina. He said that nothing but the indomitable energy and perseverance of young blood would accomplish for any town such wonderful results. He cited the thousands of dollars that had been spent in Wilson and Rocky Mount in building up their market, while Greenville had plodded along without setting the world on fire with its great achievements, and was now the equal, if not the superior, of either of these.

It is truly wonderful how Greenville has accomplished so much with so little, and two causes can be assigned for it: First, our natural advantages in growing the finest tobacco in the world, and the back ground from which the market drew. Second, the projectors of the Greenville market were young men, with one exception, who had all their means, their reputation and good name wrapped up in the destiny of the tobacco market. They were scoffed at and their views made light of by the older citizens of the town who had made their fortunes when merchandise was sold at a greater profit than now and when cotton was worth from 18 to 25 cents a pound. Urged on by these incentives and with a determination to exhaust every available resource, by hard and constant work, ambition and determination, with but little money but plenty of determination and good will, the almost obscure Greenville of five years ago has been transformed and is to-day attracting the attention of tobacconists all over the tobacco world. So we repeat, with the original promoters of the market it was a case of sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish. Success, brilliant success has been accomplished at a heavy expense to those who had the market on their shoulders, and Greenville to-day stands out in bold commanding view of the world, the queen city of the finest tobacco region of the world.

WHAT A PITT COUNTY GIRL DID RAISING TOBACCO.

Little Dora Elks, the 8 year old daughter of Mr. Louis B. Elks, of Chicod township, begged her father to give her a crop of tobacco to grow. He let her have 700 hills, just one seventh of an acre. Dora did all the setting and worming and helped in all the work possible that her little hands could do, and a few days ago sold her crop at the Star Warehouse. After deducting all expenses for fertilizing, grading, etc., she received $21.35. Little Dora is "a chip from the old block." Her father is one of the very best farmers in the county, and says that on a two horse crop in corn, cotton, tobacco and sweet potatoes this year he will make above $1,000 net. Mr. Elks cultivates only a small farm but attends to it and makes a full crop of everything. Who can beat Black Jack!

Capt. Ray's History of the Sixth Regiment.

FAYETTENILLE, N. C., Nov. 11, '95.

Editor Observer:

A just finished perusal of Captain Neill W. Ray's sketch of the Sixth Regiment North Carolina State Troops impresses me most favorably.

The glorious history of that noble command is given in terse, simple and expressive language, oftimes rising to the eloquent. It is well calculated to make every survivor feel proud as well as the State that sent it. In deed, and daring, and endurance, all of which marked its course, it was a no isolated exception.

The grand old mother that bore and sent it forth was not at all barren of such progeny. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." Her "Regimental" sons far outnumbered and *certes* equalled in personal prowess those of any other escutcheoned matron of the little dozen immortal sisterhood of Commonwealths, that showed proper temper on proper occasion.

Old Mrs. Van Rip, the most sedate and deliberate of them all, took due time to consider whether she had cause and provocation to get mad, and when that point was settled to her own satisfaction, she GOT mad, royally mad, fighting mad, and made old Rip and the younger Rips, almost to the unbreeched and unbirched urchin, get out and go to the line of battle. They went, thirty thousand more than were then entitled to exercise the modernized, monkeyized, africanized right of franchise. They staid, and "in obedience to Sparta's law they died." Yea, verily, did they die, not a paltry 300 in a preliminary skirmish, but a hundred times 300, as amply proved by the so called "*Rebellion Records.*" That was in the "Heroic age," an age when men valued manhood above a mess of potage or any other paltry consideration. Alas, it *was* and no longer *is.* Needless for such as those to have laid down their priceless lives for such as these. A generation of patriotic heroes needlessly immolated on the altar of Hope for a succeeding generation of seullions or would be slaves.

But to recur; we thank Capt. Ray in behalf of a few old vets remaining, who have never bent the knee to Baal or any other false god, and in behalf of dead comrades who died, it would seem to little purpose, for his concise but circumstantial narration of the part taken by his old command. We thank him for his bold assertion of the right of secession, and his unqualified maintenance of cause therefor, and trust that every other historiographer of every Regiment will do as well as he has done.

W. J. G.

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yeurself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

EDITORS:

MISS NELLIE MORRISON, MISS MARY S. MACRAE.

WOMAN AND SPORTS.

"There can be no doubt that out door sports for women have come to stay. In the ultra-fashionable sets of our larger cities the woman who is not trained to hunt, fish and shoot, is rapidly becoming rare. It is scarcely to be supposed that women who have once inhaled the delicious fragrance of early morning air in a day-light tramp for the canvas-back or teal, who have been conscious of the exquisite exhilaration of mind and body in a cross-country ride after the hounds, or who have felt their pulses quicken at the click of a reel, and the sudden, sharp tug at the line, will ever relinquish such privileges to be reabsorbed with a life of which parties and calls are the sum total of feminine bliss.

Hunting in the English sense of following the hounds, must from the very nature of the sport, be confined to the wealthy classes. It is impossible to have cross-country riding without club-houses, kennels and blooded horses, hence the delight of the "sound of the horn on a windy morning," and the becoming glow of the pink coat are not for the woman of moderate means. But a few days' or weeks' shooting can be had for little outlay, and the presence of the woman who hunts in earnest need not be feared by the male members of any party. The modern Diana carries her own gun and ammunition, and if she wants to rest, she does not expect some man who is just taking aim, to rush up with a camp stool. She does not require her escort to furnish her a vinaigrette as often as she pulls the trigger, neither does she carry her gun pointed at him which attracts his somewhat nervous attention to the scenery.

SOME FASHIONS FOR MEN.

If not as fickle with regard to the masculine element of society Dame Fashion is quite as inexorable in what she does decree for them as she is concerning their sisters, cousins and aunts. For this reason she demands that the collar of the dress suit shall be longer and the skirts less tapering, in fact the swallow-tails are cut square in the back instead of the old oblong shape. The coat, and indeed the whole suit, is made from a material known as dress worsted, not exactly rough, and then again not smooth. The coat is, of course, lined with silk, and this lining extends to the button holes, but the collar itself is not made of the silk as was the fashion several years ago. It has been said that a thin man looks best in a double-breasted waistcoat, but that a stout man should never attempt this style.

OTHER NOVELTIES

Are the Suede gloves which have come back in fashion and are popular in two shades, gray and tan. Reddish tan kid gloves and English driving gloves of red dog skin will be worn through the winter.

The ordinary club tie will obtain until late in the season, then the Tecks and Ascots will come into favor.

Russet shoes are perfectly correct with any suit but the regulation evening one. The brown Derby is a great favorite this autumn as are also the gray, brown and black Hamburg hats.

THE BRIDE OF THE SEASON

Pre-eminently was Miss Vanderbilt, and her wedding gown is said to have cost a small fortune in itself. The point lace garniture was made in Brussels especially for this gown, and a pretty story is told in connection with it. It is a combination of point d'Angleterre and point applique, the former a compliment to the English bride-groom, and the latter a literal copy of the lace worn by the bride's mother and by her grand mother in their wedding gowns. The lovely design is of jerus and wild flowers in applique point with more closely wrought English points in the scolloped edges. A bit of the family lace was taken to Brussels by a connoisseur in laces, when its design was reproduced by most skillful lace-makers. Such a quantity of lace was needed to trim the gown of the tall girl of to day that the inherited lace would not serve, and a new lace was wrought especially for the young duchess, eventually to become an heir-loom in the house of Marlborough.

THE FESTIVITIES OF THE FAIR.

The past week has been marked by unusual gaiety and the pleasure of its functions was greatly enhanced by the presence of a number of charming strangers. The week was fittingly brought to a close by the ever brilliant Fair Ball which outdid its predecessors in the beauty of its visiting girls, and in the number of men from other towns who were present.

The gowns worn on this occasion were each and all beautiful and artistic, forming fitting back grounds for the lovely girls who wore them.

Conspicuous among the beautiful women who were beautifully gowned was Miss Chesnut, of Florida, who was regal in black satin.

Another charming looking stranger was Miss Davidge, of Brooklyn, a petite blonde who was lovely in white crepe.

Miss Wiggins, who is from Wilmington, was at her prettiest in a gown of white silk, which was the work of a Parisian modiste, and an heir loom in her family.

Miss Boag, of Brooklyn, is a lovely looking girl, and was most becomingly gowned in white silk.

Miss Taylor, an attractive and graceful young woman wore a very artistic gown of blue silk mull.

Among the home girls who were especially charmingly attired was Miss Emily Kenan, whose gown of blue brocaded satin was well suited to her dark beauty.

Of an entirely different type is Miss Mamie Haigh. This fairest of blonde maidens was exquisitely lovely in a gown of white organdie with ruffles of butter lace made over pale blue satin.

Miss Marion Mallett was also most becomingly gowned in white crepe trimmed in violets,

Miss Laura Banks whose gracious manner and attractive personality have won for her a deserved popularity, wore a very dainty gown of green organdie over green silk.

Mrs. John Broadfoot was stylishly gowned in black satin heavily trimmed with jet.

Mrs. Ed. Lilly wore a beautiful costume of blue brocaded satin, trimmed elegantly in pearl passementerie.

The Misses Kyle, who always entertain so charmingly, gave a reception on Wednesday evening to their charming guests Miss Boag and Miss Davidge. Their lovely home was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and ablaze with myriads of candles, and the only regret of those whom they entertained was that it was a pleasure no longer in anticipation, but past.

Decidedly the event of the season will be the Cotillon, given by Mrs. W. F. Cochran, of New York, at the Hotel LaFayette on Friday evening. This is to be a favor German and will be followed by an elegant repast. A full account of this stylish affair will appear in next week's issue of this paper.

NOTES FROM OUR CAPITAL CITY.

Since the anticipation of a pleasure is given up to be half the pleasure itself, the german which was to have been given to the visiting young ladies in Raleigh last week was not wholly a failure. Although the festivity itself ended in smoke, or to be more literal, in a game of cards, which to the feminine mind is more agreeable, the invited guests were allowed to revel in delightful anticipation even until the eleventh hour, and were thereby given a great deal of enjoyment.

A pleasant feature of society in our Capital city is the organization of delightfully improving clubs which give pleasure and tone to her winters.

Already has that charming weekly gathering, "Over the Teacups", begun again its discussions of present day writers to the singing accompaniment of Mrs. Badger's tea-kettle. At its reorganization on Saturday last, the life and poems of Eugene Field were talked about with much pleasure.

The married women's book club begins its career this winter. Crockett, McLaren and Maartens have been taken up already and this new society promises to be a most charming one.

Among the debutantes has been instituted an association for the study of the prominent cities of Europe, their arts, their history and their progress. Under the supervision of Miss Eliza Poole, this will be both charming and instructive, and, in all probability, will instigate not a few trips to foreign parts.

Our Wants.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Since the "Woman's Edition" of your paper I have thought several times that I would follow up the suggestions there given on the line of "What will best promote the best interests of our city"—"Pro bono publico."

I agree with all the subscribers who made suggestions under the above heading and I trust they will *all* agree with me when I say we want *much more.* We want "Unity of action" and we want *prompt action;* we want Light and we want many kinds of Light; light to guide the inquiring stranger, to direct the footsteps of the old and infirm, to facilitate the rapid walk of the young and buoyant, and to intimidate and warn the evil-doer. This Light is of the Arc or Incandescant kind, but we want more light still. We want to know how we are governed and who govern us? They tell us the "People govern," but not so with us, *we are governed.* The people pay the taxes and taxes run the government, but how are the taxes *paid out?* Mr. Editor: We want you to tell us through your columns, of the doings and sayings of our "City Fathers." You are particular to give us the minute details of the "County Fathers'" meeting, but never a word do we read of the doings of the City officials, except when they have made arrangements to *fund the "Town Debt"* or something of like character. Tell us when and where they meet and how often and what they do. Now this will be light of a different character—light to the mind and "pocketbook." But enough of Light. We said we wanted "Unity of action," yes and we need it, but we don't want the *Unity all on one side.* We want cheaper water, we want better streets, and we want more sewerage, *and some system to what we have.* We can't utilize the water privilege without sewerage.

We want paved streets, but we can put that off for a while—we want no more *wooden buildings* in the heart of the city, and this we need not put off for a minute. We want more factories of all kinds, but there is no use in enumerating. We want everything, we want the Earth, but above all we want good government and a contented people and we can't have these until we *know* more than we do now.

LITTLE TAX PAYER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 11.

We are glad to state that Bro. Kendall's meetings here resulted in much good to our community. There were several additions to the church (Methodist) and breaches which have existed for a year or more among our people, were healed, and the current of their lives will now flow smoothly on, we feel assured.

Mr. E. W. Oakes begins a series of meetings in Goldsboro Wednesday 13th, which will continue for ten days.

Rev. Mr. Bilbro, of the Baptist Church here, preached a sermon yesterday which was very much praised. The occasion was the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Rev. Mr. Swaffield, of Boston, a diligent and earnest worker for the Master, is spending a few weeks in Kenansville, taking advantage of the quiet of the place the mineral water and the mild and uniform climate, to bring him up to his normal condition. He has been suffering from nervous prostration.

Miss Maggie Hargrave has secured a school in what is known as the Dobson neighborhood.

W. L. Grimes, Esq., has so far recovered from his severe illness as to be able to preside with his usual skill and grace at the organ during the service at the Baptist Church yesterday.

We learn, upon what is considered very good authority, that one of our most prosperous and successful merchants is to be married some time this month. Cards are not out yet, we think, but they will be soon, and we desire without being premature, to extend to the high contracting parties our sincere congratulations.

We were glad to greet on yesterday Master Robt. Bowden, formerly of this place, but now a resident of Wallace, where he is engaged in the mercantile business.

Mrs. Dr. Jones and her daughter, Miss Daisy, left last Tuesday for Atlanta, to be absent, we think, for several weeks.

71ST, Nov. 13th.

Corn-shuckings are now the order of the day and night. The corn crop is unusually good, and farmers' faces are brighter than we remember to have seen them for a long time.

Mrs. Sallie Davis McLean, of Richmond county, has been paying a visit to her old home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Sessoms have returned from the Exposition.

Mr. J. H. Currie was in Wilmington the first of this week.

Mr. Neill McGeachy paid a short visit to his home near St. Pauls last week.

There were communion services at Long Street church last Sunday. This is the second oldest church in Fayetteville Presbytery, having been organized in 1765. The McKays formerly lived on the place now owned by the Holts, and Rev. Hugh McAden, a missionary from Pennsylvania, visited them and preached at their house, to a small congregation of Scotch Presbyterians. He says, in his journal, that these people treated him very kindly, and were very much obliged to him for preaching for them, and told him they enjoyed it. He was inclined to doubt their sincerity, however, as they tarried until a late hour at the tavern, drinking and using profane language, despite his expostulations. He was disturbed by their talk, which he could not understand, as they spoke the Gælic, a language of which he knew nothing.

Rev. James Campbell, also from Pennsylvania, afterwards preached to them, and during his pastorate Long Street, Barbecue and Bluff churches were organized. Long Street is still kept up by the descendants of the Highland Scotch, and is doing well under Rev. David Fairley's ministry.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

A Monument for Vance.

Norfolk Virginian.]

In his day and generation, says the Charleston News and Courier, "Zeb Vance was the most popular man in North Carolina, and his life was devoted to his people. They followed him without question, and when he died there was mourning in almost every home in the Old North State," but how soon we are forgotten is illustrated in this case, as in many others. Soon after Senator Vance's death an organization was formed known as the Vance Memorial Association, the object of which was to collect funds for a monument to the dead Senator, the cost of which was estimated to be almost $10,000, but, as our contemporary remarks, "times were hard and Vance was dead," and as a consequence contributions were small in amounts and few in number, the report of the treasurer made last week of the amount in hand being only $600. The friends of the dead statesman, of course, regret this, but it is gratifying to know that an effort is being made to renew the work of the association, and the hope is that success will attend the undertaking. It is suggested, says the News and Courier, "that the women be enlisted in the undertaking. We hope that they will take it up. The men are too busy looking after the living to remember the dead, but the women do not forget, and the women of North Carolina should not forget Zeb Vance. Let them build his monument."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Sin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used various kinds of medicine the last year but I have given up everything but Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am delighted with the results. It has completely routed that tired feeling, and given me a good appetite." MRS. ALLIE MEADOR, Matville, West Virginia.

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take. 25c.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for biliousness, indigestion and constipation. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

The French say "it is the impossible that happens." This has proved to be the case with the Mount Lebanon Shakers. The whole scientific world has been laboring to cure dyspepsia, but every effort seemed to meet with defeat. The suffering from stomach troubles has become almost universal. Multitudes have no desre for food and that which they do eat causes them pain and distress. Sleepless nights are the rule and not the exception, and thousands of sufferers have become discouraged.

The Shakers of Mount Lebanon recently came to the front with their new Digestive Cordial, which contains not only a food already digested, but is a digester of food.

It promptly relieves nearly all forms of indigestion. Ask your druggist for one of their books.

LAXOL, the new Castor Oil, is being used in hospitals. It is sweet as honey.

F. A. Jenkins, Roxbury, Mass., writes: Will you please send me two samples of your Japanese Pile Cure as I have two friends who are troubled with Piles. It cured me, but they say it can't cure them. Please send them on receipt of this as I wish to convince them that it will cure them. Sample free. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LOST—On Monday November 4, circus day, on street, a purse containing fifteen dollars, in bills. Finder will be liberally rewarded for return of the money to King's Drug Store.

PETER HENDERSON'S TURNIP SEEDS have taken the lead and will hold it. They never disappoint. For sale by

H. R. HORNE.

The INDUSTRIA CUBANA, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

ED. R. McKETHAN, Attorney and Counsellor

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

VIGOR OF MEN

Lost, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

VITALETIC NERVINE is sold with written ten guarantee to cure all the evils, Cures weaknesses, Nervousness, all the effects of youthful or early or later excesses, Overwork, worry, sickness, lack of strength, tone and development given to every organ or portion of the body. Improvement plainly perceived from the first box. Thousands of testimonials from our office. Can be referred to in your town. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price $1.00, 6 boxes, $5.00, with written Guarantee to cure or refund money if not cured. Send for circulars and testimonials. Circulars Free.

FOR SALE BY

KING BROS.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments —AND— Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 20	.....	.....
	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro	2 53	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 02	.....	8 28
Ar. Wilmington	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
	No. 44 Daily		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington	8 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 51
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson	1 00	.....	10 27
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sun

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. J. WHALEY—Jeweler.
SALE OF DRAFT HORSES.
NEWTON H. SMITH—Notice.
FRANK THORNTON—Kid Gloves
ELY BROTHERS—Cream Balm, &c.
J. P. COOK & Co.—Christmas Goods, &c.
SACRIFICE—Hall's Patent Safe. Show Case.
A. S. HUSKE—Fresh Arrivals of Seasonable Goods.
J. O'DANIEL—Fancy Groceries and Country Produce.
FRANK THORNTON—Grand Display of all Kinds of Goods.

The Thermometre registered 39 Monday night at 12 o'clock.

The third meeting of the Literary and Musical Club will take place Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. G. A. Thomson.

We understand that the married folks whist club has been reorganized, and they will hold their first meeting at the residence of Maj. J. B. Broadfoot.

The Rev. Joseph N. Starr filled the pulpit of St. John's Church very acceptable last Sunday morning. The Rev Mr. Hughes preached at St. Andrews last Sunday morning.

The Misses Kyle entertained a number of their friends at their beautiful home on Haymount. The entertainment, which was given to Misses Jennie Boag and Sallie Davidge, of Brooklyn, was a delightful affair.

A drunken man fell out of his cart in front of the McIntyre building Saturday and striking his head against one of the wheels was knocked senseless. He soon recovered and went off apparently sober. It is certainly hard to kill a drunken man.

Mr. Starr Dye and Mr. Robinson C. Watters left Tuesday at 1 o'clock for their homes in Baltimore on bicycles. They expect to make the distance, 380 miles, in six days. Mr. Dye, as every one knows, is a salesman for Armstrong, Cator & Co., and Mr. Watters is one of this great firm.

Mrs Walden Dead.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Roxanna Walden, in Waco, Texas, on Saturday last, Nov. 9th. Her death was sudden and no doubt a shock to her many friends in Fayetteville. She moved to Texas shortly after the war and has since resided there. She was a sister of Mrs. W. M. Dodd and Mrs. M. A. Cain.

A Remarkable Performance.

One of the most notable exhibits at the fair last week was the copy of a long and difficult piece of music, made by Miss Hattie Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Taylor, and pupil of that excellent teacher and accomplished musician, Mrs. W. A. Robeson. The work was admirably done, and after only seven months' instruction in music.

Purdie—McKethan.

This morning at 9 o'clock, Miss Callie McKethan, the lovely doughther of Major A. A. McKethan, will be united in marriage to Mr. Thos. F. Purdie, one of Bladen's most prominent young men. The ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. A. J. McKelway, will take place at the residence of the bride's father on Person Street and will be very private, only relatives being invited.

Opera House Dots.

Nov. 26th, "The World Against Her."
Dec. 14th, " Gorton's Minstrels.
Dec. 26th, "The Stowaway."

On account of the heavy taxes, both city and county, the present management will give up control of the Opera House after Jan. 1st. We trust that some one will lease it and continue to give us as good plays as the present managers have done.

The Young Folks Do Good Work.

The Graded School exhibit at the fair was in the highest degree creditable to the care of the Superintendent and teachers and aptness of the pupils, comprising specimens of penmanship, admirably done, and some of them coming from tots of about half a dozen years, together with collections from the three kingdoms, gathered up by the diligenee and ingenuity of the children themselves.

In its account of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt marriage which took place in St. Thomas's church, the New York Herald says:

There were also present in the chancel during the marriage ceremony the Rev. John Huske, assistant rector of St. Thomas' Church; the Rev. Waldo Burnett, of Southboro, Mass., formerly chaplain at Blenheim; the Rev. Dr. J. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, of this city, and the Rev. W. P. Bird, chaplain to the Bishop of Long Island.

St. Thomas's, of which Rev. Mr. Huske is assistant rector, is the most fashionable church in New York.

Cumberland County Superior Court is in session this week, Judge Hoke presiding. This will be a two weeks term for the trial of civil cases only.

Judge Hoke is one of the old Democratic judges, and is said to be one of the ablest. Several important cases have been disposed of, and several important ones yet to be tried.

Monday—In the case of M. A. Buie vs. B. R. Huske, judgment against defendant. Cause of action, value of lumber.

R. A. Godwin vs. McClure & Grenemyer, judgment against defendants. Cause of action, value of logs.

W. H. Deal vs. Sellers, administration, judgment against defendant.

Tuesday—Mrs. Hattie Smith vs. C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. The plaintiff sued the railroad for $5,000 damages for causing the death of her husband, Raiford Smith. Messrs. Broadfoot and Sinclair appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rose for the defendant. After the evidence was in the Judge instructed the jury that, if they believed the evidence, they should bring in a verdict for the defendant, which they accordingly did.

Obituary.

At 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., after a long and wearying illness, Mrs. W. C. McDuffie departed this life at the family residence on Russell street in this city.

The deceased lady was 61 year of age, a daughter of the late James Dodd and had been for many years a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. "Into each life some rain must fall"; and the fulness of her days, which saw her husband eminent in his profession, her sons established in business, and her daughters full of the duties of new and bright lives, had also the burden to bear of the common lot of sorrow. The death of her gifted son, Archie McDuffie, whose early manhood was so full of promise, was a terrible shock in her feeble health; and we may well believe that the poignancy of this grief hastened the sundering of death's ties and the reunion of mother and son above. The OBSERVER's heartfelt sympathy is tendered to the afflicted family.

The funeral services will take place from St. John's Church at 3 30 o'clock this afternoon. Following are the names of the pall-bearers:

Honorary—Dr. T. D. Haigh, Dr. J. W. McNeill.

Active—Col. W. J. Green, Maj. Chas. Haigh, Col. J. A. Pemberton, Mr. N. B. Alexander, Mr. R. M. Nimocks, Capt. A. B. Williams, Col. J. B. Starr, Judge J. C. MacRae.

Fair Notes.

Senator Marion Butler made a speech at the Fair Ground Thursday afternoon. The few people that heard him were nearly all of this city, and of course democrats. A handful of populist leaders were present.

The fakirs and side shows were more numerous than ever before, and plied a good trade Thursday and Friday. "Noah's Ark" was the best show of its kind ever in Fayetteville. The animals were wonderful, fierce looking lions and tigers performing like trained dogs.

The races were not as good this year as formerly, though they were enjoyed by thousands of spectators. The betting fraternity seemed to have almost disappeared, but the boys and girls supplied the loss by betting nickels, bon bons, and the like amid much merriment and excitement.

The exhibits were very good, the ladies' department being especially fine. The stock and poultry exhibit was fair, though not up to the mark by any means. The meritorious exhibits were so numerous that we have not the space to record them but will content ourselves and we hope the public by giving the premium list next week.

The New Cotton Mill.

We understand that the new Cotton Mill will be built of Poe & Co's brick; that it will be 400 by 100 feet, two stories and basement; and will contain about 400 looms, (usually representing 25,000 spindles.) It will be about the size of Hope Mills No. 2. It will be built along the old plank road just beyond the old Massey place. Mr. Walter L. Holt returned to the city yesterday, accompanied by an engineer. General Manager Fry and Engineer Fry are now locating a side track to the site.

Says the Wilmington Star:

"The gratifying announcements made in a recent issue of the Star that a new cotton factory was to be erected at Fayetteville is fully confirmed. Mr. L. W. Holt is the leading spirit in the movement. He has contracted for brick, paid for the land—about seventy acres, on Massey's Hill—and gone vigorously to work. The plant will be for a plaid mill, will cost, approximately, $300,000, and will give employment, it is said, to over 700 operatives.

"Think of the value of such an enterprise to the town of Fayetteville, and say why there should not be two or three similar enterprises in Wilmington. Remember, the Fayetteville mill is to be operated by steam."

Death of Mrs. Dr. W. C. McDuffie

No death in this community for many years has caused a deeper wound in the hearts of so many loving friends or severed more tender family ties than that of this good woman.

At the early age of 12 years she was confirmed a member of St. John's Episcopal Church in this place, and for nearly fifty years has been a devout and consistent Christian. She loved the Church, she loved its services, its prayers and its hymns. "Abide with me" was her favorite. He did abide with her—departing from earth she abides with Him.

Death lost all its horrors with her; as it approached she met it with gladness, that she might be "forever with the Lord." After that last solemn rite of the Holy Sacrament with sweet calm she said: "I want to go Home." To her "Home" was as a "blest relief to those who heavy laden mourn."

Her domestic character was peculiarly sweet. No more unselfish, devoted wife and mother ever lived. No sacrifice was too great for her to make for their comfort. No bodily suffering (and hers was great) ever tired her devotion or quieted her anxiety for those she loved.

"She knew no joy but friendship might divide,
Nor gave her family grief, save when she died."

I. W. H.

In Fine Military Array.

General and very cordial were the words of commendation and expression of admiration which followed the march of the Fayetteville Military Academy on its way to and from the fair grounds last Thursday, when it escorted the procession composed of Chief Marshal Strange and assistants, orator of the day, Graded School and other schools of the city, etc.

The ranks were full, about sixty students being in uniform; and the neatness of their garb, the fine condition of their accoutrements, and their skill in march and manœuvre, attested the superior tutelage and discipline of the institution. Col. Drewry was personally in command—an excellent officer, gifted with a voice of remarkable power for drill in the field.

Mr. H. Ruffin Horne, Jr., has been made Captain of Cadets, and is a remarkably fine looking young officer.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CURING FRUITS AND GRASSES.

Notable Features of the Cumberland Fair—Harvests from the Meadows—Turning the Orchards into the Canneries.

Maj. Geo. H. Hall—who has himself devoted much time and attention to this particular branch of farming during the past few years—accompanied the OBSERVER reporter through the building set apart for forage exhibits at the fair last week, and pointed out the great advance which has been made in curing meadow grasses and upland forage, and the improvements in baling, preparing for market, etc. The chief exhibitor in this department was a Robeson friend and neighbor, Mr. McLean, of Maxton, whose stuff was of very fine quality, and splendidly prepared and bundled, but the exhibition reflected great credit on Cumberland county farming as well. Hay and fodder, pure and simple, did not, as of old, comprise the sole feed for horses and cattle. There were besides, bales of pea and bean forage, alfalfa and chufa hay, making up, in all, a dozen or more varieties. The excellence of this exhibition, and the evidence of good work on the farm which it presents, means a good deal to this county and section. It means better tillage, more and better live stock, enlarged means of fertilization, and, consequently, improved lands and better farms.

In Floral Hall, the reporter found a display well worth a large space in his notebook,—the canned fruit and vegetable exhibit of Myrtle Hill, the beautiful country-seat of Mrs. Cochran, of which Mr. S. H. Strange is the energetic and efficient manager. This charming rural abode, embellished by the ample means and beautified by the taste of its proprietor, delights by its many attractions the eyes of the present generation; but their fathers, who have passed away, knew it as a dear old homestead to love, and welcomed its hospitable smoke from afar, curling above the roof-tree of the Strange family, known and honored in our midst for several generations.

But Myrtle Hill appeals not only to the æsthetic in our natures. Its winding drives enclose broad acres fruitful in the exuberance of the seasons, and yellow with their sheaves in the fulness of harvest. The manager, Mr. Strange, is introducing "Myrtle Hill" to the commercial world as a bread winner; and his canning enterprise, from the specimens shown at the fair, bears the stamp of merit which should not fail of ample return. He cans peaches, pears, tomatoes and all other sorts of fruits and vegetables, put up under his painstaking personal supervision, every package of which is guaranteed to be of excellent quality and fully up to its representations. The neatness of the goods is very pleasant to the eye—the labeling beautiful, the cans clean and smooth, and, altogether, presenting the appearance of the finest articles of this kind in the best grocery establishments. Mr. Strange and Messrs. Huske, Pearce, Smith, Fitzell and others who engage in canning, should easily find a good market at home and abroad for their supplies.

Accompaning the canning exhibit, "Myrtle Hill" gives us a peep into the delicacies of the pantry, in rows of delicious preserves, jams, pickles, etc.

People and their Movements.

Our good friend Mr. J. P. Gulley, of Raleigh, was here Tuesday.

Mr. B. R. Taylor went down to Wilmington Tuesday on business.

Col. Foster French, of Lumberton, was in town on professional business Monday.

Miss Loula McLeod, of Lumber Bridge, was in the city last week attending the Fair.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie, Jr., returned home Sunday, much to the regret of his many friends.

Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Richmond, delighted his old friends here with a short visit Tuesday.

Miss Rachel Paterson, of Clinton, and Miss Ida Draughon, are the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Draughon.

Mr. George Anderson, son of our lamented friend, Col. J. H. Anderson, is visiting relatives in this city.

Fayetteville welcomes Col. Thos. H. Sutton's family back to their beautiful home on Cool Spring Street.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Jno. Talbot, who has been so dangerously ill with hemorhagic fever, is some better.

Scheitor H. F. Seawell and wife, Mrs. B. C. Graves and Miss Fannie McNeill, of Carthage, have been spending a few days in the city.

Mr. Geo. Underwood has returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities where he has been purchasing goods for Frank Thornton & Son.

His many friends are glad to see Mr. Archie M. McBryde, who is spending a few days in the city. Mr. McBryde is living in Washington City now.

Mrs. W. F. Cochran, of New York and Myrtle Hill, will arrive here this evening from Atlanta. On to morrow evening she will entertain at the Hotel La Fayette a number of young people.

Messrs. R. S. Williams and E. W. Overbaugh returned last week from Charlotte, where they participated in the marriage of Miss Bleecker Springs to Mr Jno. W. Scott. They say it was one of the handsomest weddings they ever attended.

Highway Robbery

Wm. Battle, colored, was tried before Magistrate Gaster Tuesday morning for highway robbery, and bound over to court. Battle, who is from Norfolk, is accused of snatching a sack of rations from West Cain near Mr. H. McD. Robinson's house on Green Street, Monday night, and making off. Cain recognized him and caused his arrest next day.

Many people, when a little constipated, make the mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. All that is needed is a mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels, and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

BOOMERANG THROWERS.

They Give An Exhibition of Their Peculiar Skill.

Exchange.]

The Australian boomerang throwers, who have been in this city for a couple of weeks waiting for good weather so as to give a performance, gave an exhibition of their skill on the vacant lot at First and E streets this morning. A number of newspaper men and others were present by invitation of the proprietors. Three of the cannibals took part in the exhibition.

The performances justified all that has been said of the wonderful skill of the bushmen with the ordinary looking curved sticks. King Bill took a boomerang by the small end and threw it out with great force at an angle of about forty-five degrees. It rose to a height of probably 60 feet with a sharp cutting noise, and maintaining its elevation described a circle of about 20 feet in diametre. When it had reached a point almost above the thrower it gently descended to within twenty feet of the ground and continued its flight at that distance above the ground for about 75 feet in front of the thrower. It then stopped its forward motion, gently descended on an incline toward the man who threw it, and falling to the ground from 1 to 25 feet from him, according to the skill used in throwing.

Now with Pawnee Bill's Historic Wild West.

BOOMERANG THROWERS.

They Give a Performance in True Australian Style.

Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Exchange.]

A band of cannibals consisting of four men and two women from the north of Queensland, Australia, gave a free exhibition yesterday afternoon under the management of Frank Frost, whose partner is Col. C. O. Cunningham, a veteran showman, formerly with P. T. Barnum. Quite a large audience witnessed the exhibition, including many prominent Ft. Wayne people. The blacks wore black tights and their gaudy native costume over their skin tight garments. The women are not pretty and the men have a repulsive appearance. The boomerangs are thrown with a spinning motion, flying with great force, sometimes reversing as often as twice, and invariably returning at or close to the thrower's feet. The band is under the leadership of King Bill, a veritable man eater. They also give the cannibalistic war dance, or corroberee.

Now with Pawnee Bill's Historic Wild West.

An Important Office.

To properly fill its office and functions, it is important that the blood be pure. When it is in such a condition, the body is almost certain to be healthy. A complaint at this time is catarrh in some of its various forms. A slight cold develops the disease in the head, Droppings of corruption passing into the lungs bring on consumption. The only way to cure this disease is to purify the blood. The most obstinate cases of catarrh yield to the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla as if by magic, simply because it reaches the seat of the disease, and by purifying and vitalizing the blood, removes the cause. Not only does Hood's Sarsaparilla do this but it gives renewed vigor to the whole system, making it possible for good health to reign supreme.

"Turn the rascals out"—the familiar partycry—may be applied to microbes as well as to men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectually as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF ALL KINDS
—OF—
GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S
Great Store on Hay Street.

OUR BUYER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS WHERE HE HAS BOUGHT AND WE HAVE ADDED A

COMPLETE CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Fish and Oyster Sets, and everything in China and Fine Glassware.

A COMPLETE LINE OF LAMPS.

WE ARE HANDLING THE CELEBRATED A. A. VANTINE & CO.'S NEW YORK

High-Class Art Pottery and Egyptian Goods.

IT IS A TREAT TO SEE THESE GOODS.

DRESS STUFFS and HIGH-CLASS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COME TO SEE US.

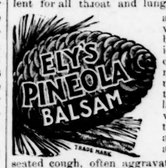
FRANK THORNTON.

CATARRH
IS STRICTLY A
LOCAL DISEASE
and is the result of sudden climatic changes.

Ely's Cream Balm

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever, of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils, is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. The results that follow catarrh, due to the dropping of poisonous matter into the throat, are irritation of the bronchial tubes and soreness of the lungs accompanied by a cough. In all such cases we recommend Pineola Balsam to be used in connection with Cream Balm.

ELYS PINEOLA BALSAM will be found excellent for all throat and lung inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it *quickly* abates the cough, renders expectorations easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Price of Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. In quantities of $2.50 we will deliver free of express or postage, on receipt of amount.



ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

$525 Agent's profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New Articles just out. A $1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. CHIDESTER & SON, 28 Bond St., N. Y.

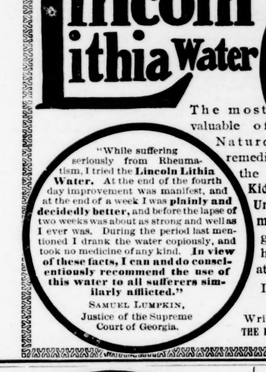
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Grey Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

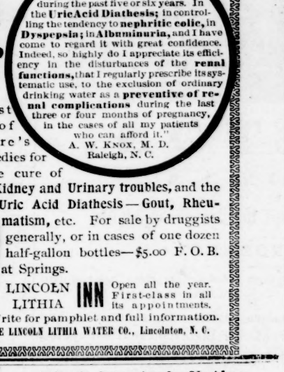
HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter,* by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

11-14-95 4t

Lincoln Lithia Water


"While suffering seriously from Rheumatism, I tried the Lincoln Lithia Water. At the end of the fourth day improvement was manifest, and at the end of a week I was plainly and decidedly better, and before the lapse of two weeks was about as strong and well as I ever was. During the period last mentioned I drank the water copiously, and took no medicine of any kind. In view of these facts, I can and do conscientiously recommend the use of this water to all sufferers similarly afflicted."
SAMUEL LUMPKIN,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.


"I have used the Lincoln Lithia Water quite extensively in my practice during the past five or six years. In the Uric Acid Diathesis; in controlling the tendency to nephritic colic, in Dyspepsia; in Albuminuria, and I have come to regard it with great confidence. Indeed, so highly do I appreciate its efficiency in the disturbances of the renal functions, that I regularly prescribe its systematic use, to the exclusion of ordinary drinking water as a preventive of renal complications during the last three or four months of pregnancy, in the cases of all my patients who can afford it."
A. W. KNOX, M. D.
Raleigh, N. C.

The most valuable of Nature's remedies for the cure of **Kidney and Urinary troubles,** and the **Uric Acid Diathesis—Gout, Rheumatism,** etc. For sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles—$5.00 F. O. B. at Springs.

LINCOLN LITHIA INN Open all the year. First-class in all its appointments.

Write for pamphlet and full information.
THE LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO., Lincolnton, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
THE PEACE MAKERS

Buck's Trade Mark Means "Standard of Merit"

BUCK'S STOVES HAVE

White Enameled Oven Doors.
White Enamel Oven Slide.
Large Flue Doors.
Large Feed Doors.
Fire Box with Heavy Linings.
Patent Oven Door Opener.
Cemented Oven Top.
Fire Backs guaranteed 15 years.
Heavy Centre Rests and Covers.

BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Call at
Huske Hardware House.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of W. F. Carter, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1896, or this notice will be p'ead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHAS. W. RIDGOOD, Administrator.
This 7th day of November, 1895. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. E. Tillman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for payment and settlement on or before the 7th day of November, 1896, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Those indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

W. R. TILLMAN, Administrator.
H. L. COOK, Attorney.
This 2nd day of November, 1895. 6t

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,
LATEST DESIGNS,
LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.

J. O'DANIEL,
GROCER,
Next door to Lively Corner and Mike Folb.
OPPOSITE LIBERTY POINT.

FANCY GROCERIES
—AND—
Country Produce.
RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
J. O'DANIEL,
PERSON ST.

J. J. WHALEY,
JEWELER.
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.
REASONABLE CHARGES FOR REPAIRING.
11-14-95 4t

AT THE
Variety Store
YOU WILL FIND ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WISH IN
SHOES OR RUBBERS
FOR MEN, LADIES OR CHILDREN.
PIECE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, NOVELTIES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AND—
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
J. P. COOK & CO.

P. CENTEMERI & CO.
P. Centemeri & Co. Successors Milano
Gloves
CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES
PERFECTION OF FIT
ALL FIRST QUALITY GLOVES BRANDED WITH OUR NAME IN FULL IN LEFT HAND GLOVE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
FRANK THORNTON'S.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Real Estate in and near Fayetteville.

If not disposed of earlier at private sale, we will sell at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, December 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock M

Two Houses and Lots on the East side of Blount's Creek, adjoining the residence of W. L. Hawley, Esq., and known as the Kershaw property.

1. A Tract of Land on Hillsboro and Rowan streets and the Robinson Road, known as the Honrine place, containing about eleven acres, on Cross Creek and near the junction of the Coast Line and C. F. & Y. V. R. R's. This will be divided into 3 lots, one lot including the Honrine residence, a fine building lot on Hillsboro street, and a small house and good lot on Robinson Road next to creek—sold separately.

2. Also about Ten Acres of Land on Haymount near Fayetteville, known as the Hinsdale Orchard Lot. This will be sold entire or cut up into building lots to suit purchasers. Terms made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to S. H. MacRae, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

JNO. W. HINSDALE.
JAS. C. MACRAE,
Ex'rs of S. J. Hinsdale.

Nov. 7, 1895—5t

New Crop Raisins,

Dates, Prunes, Currants,
Lemons and Oranges,
Apples and Bananas,
Mince Meat and Plum Pudding,
Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
Sauces and Salad Dressings,
Pickles by the Count and Bottle,
The Best Butter and Cheese,
Maccaroni, Codfish and Potatoes,
Kingan's Reliable Hams,
Sugar Cured Bacon—uncanvassed,
Swan Down,
Zeb Vance and Flakes of Snow Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,
—AND—
MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS TO EAT
—AT—
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

Sale of Draft Horses.

At Tarboro, N. C., Nov. 20th,

PAWNEE BILL WILL SELL FORTY HEAD OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT 4 P. M., thereby giving those persons who intend to buy, ample time to see the horses work.

SACRIFICE.

ONE HALL'S PATENT SAFE.

Dimensions, inside measurement: 33 inches high, 26 wide, 18 deep; weight 2,960 pounds. As good as new; cost $250; will sell for $150 cash.

—ALSO—

One Gantze Show-Case,

IN PERFECT ORDER; 7 FEET BY 24 INCHES.

Apply to
SACRIFICE.
care Observer Office,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. RANKIN. C. A. RANKIN. H. A. RANKIN

W. L. RANKIN & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YELLOW AND NORTH CAROLINA
PINE LUMBERS
Cut to Order,
.....ALL GRADES OF.....
CEILING, PARTITION AND FENCING.
All Grades and Styles of Siding, Casing, &c., furnished on short notice.
Prompt shipments, good work and good goods, our motto.
Saw Mill, LATTA, S. C. Planing Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

Nearly every family in the United States keep a bottle of whisky in the house This applies as well to Iowa, Kansas and Vermont as to States where its sale is not prohibited.

Some keep it as a beverage, some as a tonic, some as a medicine. In either case it is important that it should be old and pure.

I. W. Harper's Nelson County, Ky., Whisky has been examined by the leading chemists throughout the country and its purity has in every case been highly commended.

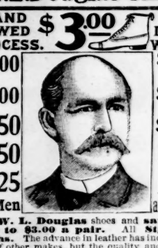
SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FRESH ARRIVAL
—OF—
SEASONABLE - GOODS.

RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON,
MINCE MEATS AND PRESERVES,
MALAGA GRAPES,
BANANAS AND APPLES,
NUTS, PRUNES, DATES, &c.
FRESH AND FANCY CRACKERS,
BEST FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT,
FLAP-JACK, GLUTENA AND WHEATLET,
IRISH POTATOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
MARTIN'S GILT EDGE BUTTER AND CHEESE,
FANCY CANDIES,
"RICE" BUTTER.

Come and see what we have to offer.
A. S. HUSKE.

1,000,000 People Wear
W. L. Douglas Shoes



HAND SEWED PROCESS.	$3.00	BEST IN THE WORLD.
$5.00		$3.00
$4.00		$2.50
$3.50		$2.00
$2.50		$1.75
$2.25		For Boys and Youths
For Men		

Wear **W. L. Douglas** shoes and **save from $1.00 to $3.00 a pair.** All **Styles** and **Widths.** The advance in leather has increased the price of other makes, but the quality and prices of **W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same.** Take no substitute; see that name and price is stamped on sole. **W. L. Douglas,** BROCKTON, Mass. Sold by

F. W. THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Wednesday, Nov. 6
CROATAN.....Saturday, Nov. 9

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Nov. 12

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Monday, Nov, 1

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

FOR RENT,

A Nice House on Dick Street.

EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Apply to E. A. POE.

Depot for Fancy and Heavy Groceries,
Southwest Corner Market Square,
M. N. RAYNOR.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY.
FLOUR, COFFEE, BISCUITS, CAKES, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SPICES, KENTUCKY BELLE PURE APPLE VINEGAR, FIVE YEARS OLD, N. C. BACON AND HAMS.
Specialties:—MOLASSES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS, TOBACCOS—SMOKING AND CHEWING; LINE OF FINE CIGARS.
Willow Ware, Tin Ware, Butter Milk Soap.
M. N. RAYNOR, Fayetteville.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS
Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,
do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—
"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR
has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Eczema All Her Life.

Here is another case showing that there are few remedies which cure deep-seated blood diseases. Eczema is one of the most obstinate blood troubles. S. S. S. wipes out completely this disease, as well as all other evidences of impure blood whether obstinate or mild.

There are few men better known all over DeKalb county than Mr. E. D. Jenkins who resides at Lithonia Georgia. He is the owner of a quarry of the celebrated Lithonia granite, which is so extensively used in several States, and is acknowledged to have no superior as a paving stone. His family has lived in DeKalb for forty years and everybody knows them.

"Ever since she was a year old," he said, in a recent interview, "my daughter, Ida, has suffered from Eczema, and I have never heard of a worse case of this dreadful disease. For thir-

IDA JENKINS.

teen years she has been badly broken out all over her body, causing her untold suffering, and frequently rendering her unable to attend school. Her arms and limbs would crack open and bleed, then dry up and scale off by the handful, and at one time an awful sore appeared on her ear, which became severely inflamed and almost dropped off. The disease also broke out on her head and her hair was a continuous mass of scales. Her condition was truly pitiable.

"Of course we have done all we could to relieve her, and have given her almost every known treatment. She has taken potash mixtures and various salves and external applications by the wholesale, and almost every so-called blood remedy, all without the slightest benefit, and year by year we could not feel the slightest encouragement that she would ever be well. I was advised several times to send her to Hot Springs, and also to a celebrated spring in Michigan, and was told that this was the only chance on earth of her ever being cured, as the disease was too aggravated to be checked by medicines.

"A few months ago, someone recommended S. S. S., and as soon as her system had taken on the effects of this medicine, an improvement was noticed. She grew better all the while and continued to improve in every way. We were delighted to see her so much better and for the first time felt that she would get well. The medicine was continued a while longer, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever. The cure is all the more remarkable because she inherited the disease, which has been in our family for several gengrations, and I am happy to find in S. S. S. a cure for a diseas which all the specialists in the world fail to cure. I consider S. S. S. a most wonderful remedy, and it certainly has no equal for deep-seated blood diseases which all other remedies do not seem to touch."

This experience is like that of all others who seek relief from the many so-called blood purifiers, only to be discouraged. It is but folly to expect a cure from this dreadful disease by the use of salves, lotions, or any external application. The disease is in the blood, and only a blood remedy can eliminate it. S. S. S. is a real blood remedy, guaranteed purely vegetable, and for real deep-seated blood diseases, has no equal. It cures permanently Scrofula, Tetter, Rheumatism, and all of the many blood diseases. It has made some truly remarkable cures of Cancer, full accounts of which can be had on application; our valuable books on blood and skin diseases will also be sent free to any address. Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Bites,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff Joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds.
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

A Gifted Carolinian Lady.

A correspondent at Washington City sends us the following:

"I have read with interest every line in your Woman's Edition of Sept. 12th, particularly the article about North Carolina women and their contributions to literature. The only North Carolina lady who ever contributed to the Century, the highest literary standard in this country, and the one North Carolina woman who has perhaps attained higher general newspaper and magazine distinction, and profited greater, save Christian Reid perhaps, is not mentioned in the article at all. Her poems, essays, sketches and miscellaneous articles have appeared in every leading newspaper and magazine in the country, without a notable exception. A prominent member and former officer of the Woman's Science Club of Washington, she enjoys the distinction of having prepared one of the most exhaustive and comprehensive papers on the Science of Aviation that has yet been written by any one. A poet whose genius was recognized and honored by the State Department of our temporal government by the sending of a poem of hers on the death of the young prince to Queen Victoria. A writer whose cleverness, Mr. Dana personally wrote an editorial concerning in the New York Sun. An entertaining describer of Southern life and customs, who has addressed many Washington literary organizations and dispelled erroneous ideas by aiding the South and the Southern people. A kinswoman of Edwin Fuller who wrote "Sea Gift," and of Walter Page, who edited the Forum. Certainly she should be deserving of a place among any list of literary North Carolinians, as she has long ago won such a position among the bright writers of the country. She to whom I refer is Margaret Andrews Oldham, the wife of Edward A. Oldham, the former editor of the Winston Sentinel, and the daughter of Mary Stedman Andrews, nee Raboteau, who was born in Fayetteville, and who married Prof. C. C. Andrews, president of the old college of Louisburg, N. C., and afterward at the head of Andrew College at Cuthbert, Ga.

The Vance Statue.

Winston Sentinel.]

We are glad to see that an effort is being made to revive interest in the proposition to erect a bronze statue of Vance in the capitol grounds. The pre-eminently high place which this lamented son of North Carolina holds in the esteem of the people of the State should insure a prompt and hearty response to the appeal for donations for this purpose.

It would be discreditable to us if this movement should be permitted to drag, as is too often the case with similar efforts throughout the country. We do not believe such a fate will befall it if a systematic and business plan is inaugurated for raising the necessary funds. If it is placed in the category of everybody's business it will result in being nobody's business, in the sense that nobody will be likely to assume the prosecution of the noble and patriotic work in the different cities and counties of the State. In every section, the matter should be placed under the supervision of reliable and energetic committees, composed of both ladies and gentlemen. In this way this labor of love could be brought to a successful conclusion without undue and tedious delay.

Winston-Salem was the first community in the State to erect a public and permanent memorial of this beloved son and, doubtless, will also be represented in the proposed statue, but it will be necessary for some authorized person or persons to take the matter in charge. To this end, we would suggest that the commander, or the the executive committee, of Norfleet Camp of Confederate Veterans, appoint committees throughout the county to receive subscriptions to the statue fund, with a central committee for Winston-Salem, to which the other committees should report from time to time. And if the work is vigorously pushed we need not be long about raising our quota of the fund, and with like system and energy throughout the State the work could be speedily completed.

Vance always acted promptly in behalf of his people and North Carolinians should not be slow in using this opportunity to honor and perpetuate his memory.

Tillman's Ballot Law.

Last week the constitutional convention adopted the suffrage plan as outlined by Senator Tillman. There was considerable opposition expressed on account of the "understanding" feature of the requirement. The supervisors of election being the only judges of the "understanding" voters, the opposition concluded that the section could only prove a means of fraud. Irby's opposition seems not to have proved very effective as the plan was adopted by a vote of 69 to 37.

Strong speeches in opposition to the section were made by Whipper, Miller and Smalls, negro delegates to the convention.

The section, as adopted, is as follows:

"Section 4. The qualification for suffrage shall be as follows:

"(a.) Residence in the state for two years, in the county one year, in the election district in which the elector offers to vote four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable; provided, however, that ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the state, if otherwise qualified.

"(b.) Registration, which shall provide for the enrollment of every elector once in ten years, and also an enrollment during each and every year of every elector not previously registered under the provisions of this article.

"(c.) Up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age applying for registration, who can read any section in the constitution, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be entitled to register and become electors. A separate record of all persons registered before January 1, 1898, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of court and one in the office of the secretary of state on or before February 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors, unless disqualified by the other provisions of this article. The certificate of the clerk of court or secretary of state shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said citizens to any future registration and the franchise under the limitations herein imposed.

"(p.) Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered; provided, that he can both read and write any section of this constitution or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this state assessed at $300 or more.

"(e.) Managers of election shall require of every elector offering to vote at any election, before allowing him to vote, proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax assessed against him and collectible for the previous year.

"(f.) The general assembly shall provide for issuing to each elector a certificate of registration and shall provide for the renewal of such certificate when lost, mutilated or destroyed, if the applicant is still a qualified elector under the provisions of this constitution."

There are something like 40,000 public schools in Japan. The buildings are comfortable, and education is compulsory.

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THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

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Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

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FOR 60 CENTS in Postage Stamps, Postal Note or Silver, we will furnish any reader of this paper with one full and complete set of plans and specifications of either of the three cottages here shown. These plans are drawn to a scale and are guaranteed to be mechanically correct and ready to build from—every detail that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for.

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Sheet No 3 illustrates floor plans, roof, attic, etc.
Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.
Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postage prepaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.0 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of by all readers.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4
Sheeting, Cotton Yarn
and Batting.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as Executor of the last will and testament of W. J. Buckingham, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me, duly authenticated on or before the 26th day of September, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate settlement.

This 23rd day of September, 1895

J. H. BUCKINGHAM,
Executor.

H. L. COOK, Attorney. 9-26-9-6t

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Upon which no Extra Fare is Charged.

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Leave Maxton,	12.45 night.	6.13 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	6.41 a. m.	5.09 p. m

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These trains land passengers in the Union Depot at Atlanta—as near the Exposition grounds as through passengers via *any* line are landed.

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Fayetteville,	$18.55	$13.60	$9.75
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DATES OF SALE AND LIMITS.

COLUMN A.—Tickets sold daily to December 15th, with extreme limit January 7th, 1896.

COLUMN B.—Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit 15 days from Maxton and 20 days from Fayetteville and Sanford.

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A Tribe of Flat Head Indians, a Tribe of Earth Eating Digger Indians, a Troupe of Gonenas from the Pampas of South America, Dexterous Bolus Throwers, also a Band of Famous Black Trackers, better known as the Australian Boomerang Throwers, the first ever brought to this country, a group of noted JAPANESE LANCERS ATHLETES, their Famous Sword Combat on Horseback, a Troupe of Genuine Tourage Arabs, a Bevy of Beautiful Wild Western Girls, including Miss Lu Ray, the Queen of the Plains, Prof. Corey, the Crack Pistol Shot, Pony Bob and some of the noted Ranchmen famous for their Skill with the Lariat and the Rounding up and Branding of Cattle.

SEE THE FEATURES! Real Indians, Representatives of all the Warlike Tribes, Sioux, Pawnees, Apaches, Cherokees, Cheyennes, Chickasaws and Comanches. Great Chiefs like Spotted Tail, Afraid-of-His-Horses, Left Hand, and others. Wild Riders from the Pampas, in Whirlwind Equestrian Exhibitions, and those Majestic Sons of the Great Desert of the Orient, a Bank of Genuine BeDouin Arabs whose feats of skill with the Rifle and Bayonet, and displays of agility and strength, have never been equaled.

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Two Exhibitions Daily. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performances begins one hour later.

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 3rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:29 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:48 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:40 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:07 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:08 "
Leave Rural Hall,	4:42 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:33 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

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at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

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